

SENATE PASSES THE COUNTY BILL WITH TEN VOTES

Senator Cecil Brown Charges the Lower House With Delaying Senate Bills.

What with Senator Cecil Brown going after the House with a sharp stick, and Representative Kumala giving the Senate a verbal castigation, the two branches of the Legislature were in a fair way yesterday to get pretty thoroughly at loggerheads—and nobody at hand to pour conference oil upon the troubled waters. Of course no body will answer Kumala. His attack was made in a speech, and there is nothing in the record beyond hot air to show its existence. The attack of Senator Brown is different. He embodied it in the form of a resolution, putting it up to somebody in the House to explain why the Senate bills have been delayed in the upper chamber.

And a member of the House offered an explanation of the trouble to an Advertiser man yesterday. "There is no malicious desire to hold back the Senate bills in the lower house," this member said. "In fact, the entire Legislature is the gainer by the delay, let me explain. These bills, that it is claimed we are holding back, come down to us and find bills in the House Committees covering practically the same ground. The Senate bills are then referred to these committees, which at once go to work in an endeavor to so amend the House measures as to make them harmonize with the bills that have passed the Senate. As fast as that is done, the Senate bills are reported to the House and passed there, and that at once becomes the final passage, the House duplicate bills being eliminated. Thus you see time is gained, whereas if we were to take up the Senate bills at once as they come to us there would be 10 readings to each bill and the delays would be endless."

The secret communication for the reading of which Speaker Cleckley cleared the chamber just prior to the adjournment of the House was a letter from the High Sheriff notifying the members that there would be a riot drill of the police last night. It is not made public until now. The story of it will be found elsewhere in this paper.

The Senate has done its share towards giving County government to Hawaii. The Republican County bill passed that body unanimously last night but it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever become a law in the shape in which it was passed. The House, seeking after strange gods and the bill passed by the Representatives will carry a number of features which the Senate voted solidly against. The House bill will have tacked on to it the Kauai County school bill and there will be opposition to every section passed by the Senate which gives enlarged control to the Territory. It would not be such a terrible surprise if the House bill partook somewhat of the features of the Home Rule bill and the conference committee will have a difficult task in making the views of the Senate and the House jibe.

IN THE HOUSE

The House was called to order yesterday morning by Mr. Knudsen, in the absence of the Speaker, with about half the desks occupied. And the House was set to music by the band in the capitol grounds. On the whole, the translation of the minutes into Hawaiian sounded better that way. As a matter for the day, Faale moved for a suspension of the rules to present a fire alarms petition, and was reminded by Knudsen that only eighteen more working days remained, and every time the rules were suspended it was that much time lost. Nevertheless, and despite the rule that petitions should only be presented on Monday, the motion carried, and then Kealawaia broke in with a petition, too.

"On the 4th inst. I addressed a communication to His Excellency the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii where in I submitted to him a list of unpaid bills of the Tax Bureau throughout the Territory amounting to \$2,241.16, and the estimated expenditures per taxation division to the end of the present fiscal period, amounting in all to \$6,000."

"I notice that the Governor has submitted the unpaid bills for your consideration, but I have failed to see an item in the emergency bill covering the balance of the estimated expenditures to-wit, \$3,768.82."

"I therefore respectfully submit for the consideration of your honorable body of the amount of \$3,768.82, to be placed as one of the items in the emergency bill under this department."

"A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Treasurer."

BURNING THE SENATE.
Treasurer Kepoikai said that there was a lot of carelessness in the treasury in the cellar of the capitol, and recommended that it be cleaned out. He went to the finance committee and the total amount of the bills was \$10,000.

A number of other bills were read, including the one relating to the Hawaiian Sugar Company, and the bill to regulate the Hawaiian Sugar Company.

At the close of the session, the House adjourned.

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With a motion in which he charged that the Senate was trying to dictate to the House, and expressed extreme resentment thereto. His motion carried, and Chillingworth secured the passage of a resolution calling for a special conference on the bill.

The special committee on the Chinese fund asked further time, as it was desired to have a conference with the Governor before submitting a report.

TRROUBLES OF KUPIHEA.

And then Kupihaea got the floor and created his little daily disturbance by the introduction of the following resolution:

"Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii that all government officers as provided below, be elected by the majority vote of the people who are qualified as electors for Senators and Representatives in the respective representative districts of the Territory of Hawaii and further, all and every woman who has attained the age of 18 years be allowed to vote for all and every officer of the Territorial government, and as follows, to-wit:

First—Attorney General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Supervisor of Roads, Bridges and Wharves, Docks, Piers and Lands and other internal improvements of the following islands:

"Island of Hawaii of the First Representative District and the Second Representative District, two on each district.

"Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, one.

"Oahu, for the Fourth Representative District one, and for the Fifth Representative District, one.

"Island of Kauai, one.

"The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor, Surveyor, High Sheriff, members of the Board of Health, Commissioners of Public Instruction, Board of Prison Inspectors, Board of Registration and Inspectors of Election, the District Judges of every judicial district of each island of the Territory and any other boards of a public character that may be created by law, and provided further that the sum of \$6,000 be appropriated from all money not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of election of officers as aforesaid, and further provided that the aforesaid officers be elected within sixty days after the approval of this joint resolution."

KUPIHEA SUPPRESSED.

The Speaker reminded the mover that even if the resolution did pass, it would not repeal the provisions of the act providing for the appointment of those officials, and was therefore merely a waste of time. But that didn't stop Kupihaea. He was surcharged with language, and he was proceeding to scatter it, when the Speaker ruled that he was out of order. And at this cruel, though not unusual punishment he withdrew from the House and did not show up again all during the morning session.

Pulaa introduced the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives that the clerk of the House request the Commissioner of Public Lands to report the reasons which has delayed him in forwarding the patents and bills of the lands of Kaahuku in Kohala District to those homesteaders who have paid their respective purchase price."

PULAA ASKS QUESTIONS.

Pulaa next presented a number of resolutions of no particular importance, and the following set of questions which the House agreed should be put to the Superintendent of Public Works:

"Be it Resolved, By the House of Representatives that the clerk of the House request the Superintendent of Public Works to give this House his answers to the following questions:

"How many members of the Road Boards are qualified citizens? If they are not all qualified citizens, who and where are they located? Why are such men appointed to office, or, if they were not appointed by said present Superintendent, why were they allowed to remain in office?"

"Why are not repairs made in the main road leading from Kauai to the Waimea homesteads, as well by the Road Board of Hawaii?"

"Is it because such roads are not used?"

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GOOD PROGRESS WITH ITS LABOR

The County Bill Is Now in Last Stages in Upper House.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

If no snags are encountered there promises to be completion of the County Bill at the Senate's session of Thursday evening, and if the outlook is correct the House will have a chance to pass the measure on two readings before the end of the present week. The House committee on County Act will be ready to report its measure today or tomorrow.

The Senate yesterday was enlivened by a protest from Senator Brown, that there had been threats from below to kill all bills introduced by him, because he had been instrumental in the murder of the measure for the granting of cumulative voting rights to minority stockholders in corporations. He became very much in earnest in making his protest, and the House will hardly proceed to have the tomahawk out for his measures in the future.

The House did little work, passing the Hackmen's bill through the second stage with amendments which make it certain that there will be a speedy termination of the fight. The work of committees consumed the remainder of the day and there seems every reason to believe that there will be many reports on measures which are to come before the body today.

IN THE HOUSE

When the House got to work there was a message from the Senate notifying the lower body of the passage of three bills, Nos. 97, 103, and 106. These were passed to second reading before the House took up its regular business. There were several members who had resolutions ready for introduction, notably Kupihua, whose efforts have been successful in tying matters into a knot, but he was cut off by the motion to go into the regular order of business.

There were no committee reports, and the Speaker asked about bills No. 21 and 35, for electrical franchises, saying they had been 15 days in the committee's hands. He said the session was half over and the House had only 20 days more, with 10 days for the Governor. He directed the committee to meet this evening and report tomorrow.

Aylett wanted to know about bill No. 7, and Paole about bill No. 2, and Chairman Chillingworth said the health committee was being piled up with resolutions, and consequently could do nothing. This committee also was directed to get to work at once, and report today. Kumalae called attention to bills 16, 10, and 14, which had been in committee for 22 days.

HACK BILL CONSIDERED.

The House then took up the hack bill, it being read with the report Kupihua wanted the bill referred to the public lands committee, his own, but he was laughed out of court.

The bill then was read section by section. The first amendment came on the granting of licenses by the Sheriff and two licensed hack drivers. Kumalae moved to cut out the hack drivers as members of the board, saying they might be prejudiced and would therefore keep out of the ranks any one to whom they had personal objections.

Aylett defended the proposal that two hack drivers be put on the board. He said the trouble now was in the presence of so many Japanese and Chinese drivers, licensed by the Sheriff, who did not know the places in the city. He thought this would be obviated if there was a board of examiners. He said the regulations were printed in English and Hawaiian, and an Oriental could not read and so would do injustice to the passengers.

Kupihua raised the point that Aylett was a hack driver and he thought he should not vote on the bill, but he had to apologize for his way of putting it. Kealawaa favored two disinterested persons on the board, rather than two hack drivers.

PUT ON ONE OUTSIDER.

Vida moved to amend by making the board of inspection the Sheriff, one licensed hack driver, and a person not connected either with the police department or the hack business, and this was carried without dissenting voice.

Kellinol wanted the title changed so as to limit the action of the bill to Honolulu. Speaker Beckley left the chair to take part in the debate, saying that his Maui constituents wanted to do away with Oriental hack drivers. This was a direct contradiction of the position of Kellinol, who said his people were thoroughly satisfied with the Japanese hack drivers. Beckley said many Orientals could qualify under the act, but the door would be shut against the field laborer who wanted to desert the plantation to compete with the American citizen. He called on Kellinol to help protect his constituents from Oriental competition. The bill passed unanimously.

The House then adjourned so that committees could work.

IN THE SENATE

The first business of the day was the reading of House Concurrent Resolution 6, providing for the appointment of seven members of each house on a joint conference committee. Senator C. Brown thought the resolution was too indefinite as no business was proposed for the committee. He considered the proposition beyond the pale of parliamentary practice. When there was a clash on a bill in the two houses then was the time to consider the resolution. Upon a vote, action on the same was postponed. If it was a difference as to the County act, C. Brown proposed that the House wait until the House received the Senate bill.

The Senate received the House resolution providing for an amendment to the Organic Act permitting the use of

OWN GRAVE

A Hauula Native Anticipates Death.

HAUULA, March 24.—A native man named Kama, who in monarchy days enjoyed an enviable reputation as a cooker of pigs, being indeed, at one time hog-victualer-in-chief to Kalakaua, has furnished the district of Koolauoa with a sensation which has set tongues wagging, from Kahuku to Kahana bay.

This morning, apparently in possession of health and faculties, he commenced digging his own grave and at sundown rested from his completed task.

To any one who chose to ask him the reason of his strange action he vouchsafed a reply to the effect that

at midnight last Sunday he was awakened by the voice of his recently deceased daughter Mary, calling, "Kama, Kama, come." This he took to be an omen of approaching dissolution, and accordingly proceeded to set his house in order and to prepare the place of his final rest.

Kama's wife died last December and on Feb. 4, his daughter, a girl of seventeen summers, followed her home. They

were buried side by side and the new grave is adjacent to the other two. The

spot is in the shadow of the walls of a ruined church situated upon the

wind-swept hill-side. To the left rise

sombre mountains while on the right is the sea. Few houses are near the

place and almost its only visitors are

the gray doves, the mynahs and per-

chance a mongoose.

It was here that Kama wrought his

ugly work and heedless of heat or hunger, paused not until his self-set task was accomplished.

The natives here say that in old

times, it was not unusual to select a

burial-cave long before the time of its

expected occupancy, but they can call

to mind no parallel of the case of Ka-

ma.

DROWNED AT WAALEE

Yesterday a half-witted native boy named Pedellini was drowned while

fishing in the sea at Waailee. At an

inquest held today a verdict was re-

turned to the effect that deceased was

seized with a fit while in the water

and so drowned.

BROKE THE SABBATH

Richard Lane, the new deputy sheriff of Koolauoa, is stirring things up in this section with his new broom. On

Sunday eight Japs were arrested at Pu-

naau for breaking the Sabbath. When

interrupted they were working in a rice

field.

H. M. ATREY

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AFTERNOON SESSION

The House Bill amending the law re-

lating to guardians and wards passed

third reading unanimously.

House Bill 70 making special emer-

gency appropriations passed third

reading, Kachi voting "no." The bill

is to be amended by the revision com-

mittee so as to make the total agree

with the separate items.

The Senate Bill reorganizing the

Board of Health passed unanimously.

Senator Baldwin proposed an amend-

ment making the board consist of three

medical and three lay members, and the

Attorney-General which was lost.

Senator McCandless proposed that it be

left lay members, which was also lost.

He said that the business interests

were against the doctors, who had cost

Hawaii \$5,000,000 in plague and fire.

The bill was passed as it stood, with

two physicians, four laymen and the

Attorney-General. Senator Eisenberg

wanted the president to have the as-

sistance of an executive officer but his

motion was lost.

SALOONS AGAIN

Senate Bill No. 21, the liquor license

bill, went over until Friday after sev-

eral minor amendments proposed by

the Miscellaneous Committee had pass-

ed. The trouble came with the amend-

ment requiring that the "persons" of a

majority of the property owners with-

in the two-mile radius be first obtained

by a saloon applying for a license.

Senator Dickey favored the amendment

and said petitions for it were being cir-

culated. Senator C. Brown opposed the

amendment and said it was too broad,

but he favored protection to the resi-

dence districts. Action was deferred.

Action on the Crabbe bill providing

licenses for wholesale groceries was

postponed until Friday.

Action on the Winston franchise bill

was deferred until Thursday.

The bill fixing the pay of witnesses

passed the third time unanimously.

The following bills, both House and

Senate, passed second readings: Relat-

ing to concealment of infants; defining

larceny; relating to assault and bat-

tery; receiving stolen goods; felonious

branding of cattle; embankments;

changing the burghary laws; repealing

the opinion laws.

The report of the committee on the

bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to

minors or inebriates was adopted and

the bill passed second reading. An

amendment by Senator Paris permit-

ting the sale of beer to minors was ad-

mitted and the bill was passed.

PROGRESS ON COUNTY ACT.

The Senate settled itself down to

hard work last night on the County

Act, and the secretary and assistant

secretary reading rapidly, about a third

more of the bill was gone over. With

the probability of something happening

to keep the reading from getting ahead

the Senate should complete the reading

of the act Thursday night at the latest.

Last night the duty of the

county clerk, treasurer, auditor,

coroner, coroner and some other mat-

ters were considered and few changes

were made as the report of the committee

which was merged with the bill seems

satisfactory to all the Senators.

PAID BILL

Roadways Paved While He Was Absent.

"The walks and drives about the residence of Superintendent Henry E. Cooper were made with rock from the government crusher," said Assistant Superintendent Marston Campbell last evening, "but the bill therefor was paid by Mr. Cooper at the rate of \$2 a cubic yard. This is a high price but was meant by him to cover every possible charge. The entire amount was insignificant, but he insisted upon a bill in full being rendered him, and paid it and took a receipt so that if there might ever be a question, his action could not be misconstrued."

The investigation into the walks on the premises of Superintendent Cooper should not occupy much time, for the facts will be found in the government realizations in the books of the Road Department Bureau, where the amount of rock placed on the walks is set down and as well the fact that a receipt was given for payment in full. It was learned yesterday that the most of the work was done during the absence of Superintendent Cooper on Hawaii, some months back, and at the instance of the Road Supervisor himself. There had been some number three rock put on the roadway, and as it did not seem to pack down readily, some number four rock was placed on top of it, and the yard man rolled this down with a hand roller.

Upon the return of Mr. Cooper from Hawaii he saw the improvement, and at once expressed his dissatisfaction that it had been made, as he did not wish to be placed in a position where he might be criticised. He at once asked for the bill and paid it with a check, insisting too that the rate be made \$2 a cubic yard, which, in the opinion of all the men in the construction department of the office, was ample to more than pay for the outlay. When this was done Mr. Cooper mentioned the matter to some of the men in his office and called their attention to the fact that he had not ordered the work, but had found it completed and paid for it.

The selling of stone from the crusher of the government is not a new departure, though the government always insists that it be shown that the rock

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

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COUNTIES AND FARMERS.

Among the few popular advantages to be had of county government in Hawaii is that of stimulating the settlement and tillage of the soil. In getting population, counties become rivals, and civic rivalry is a great force in building up and peopling a new country. One strong incentive in our own case will be to turn territorial public lands into taxable property, so as to increase the revenues and credit of counties. The public domain is vested in the Territory by the Organic Act, "until Congress shall otherwise provide," and it is a delicate question whether Congress would consent to turn them over to county control, a thing which is not done in any other Territory or in any State. But when the lands are disposed of to private individuals they become assets of the county in which they are situated and subject to its local taxation.

As soon as a new county is organized, its people go to work to make something of it. The object sought is not due to pride more than economy, for the greater the population, the less is the per capita burden of taxes, even where a considerable sum is expended upon public works. A new county looks sharply after its roads so as to give prompt access to its markets and to the county seat; and its board of supervisors seized every reasonable chance to increase its taxable area. These things make for the common good in a way which seems in practice to be beyond the power of the Territory. General legislation for a Territory spreads too thin; special legislation is needed to most surely effect special purposes, such as the welfare of localities and the progress of municipal ideas.

To those who rightly regard the coming of the small farmer as the salvation of the Territory, the formation of counties will be a distinct encouragement. Good citizenship also gains. Not only will the counties individually seek the farmers but they, when they come, will save the counties from mis-government. The American farmer is the surest foe of civic corruption. He rebels against all extravagance in office, while not liberal in the matter of outlay for roads and schools. Hawaii cannot have too many of such men and perhaps the formation of counties will not be too great a price to pay for them.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

The Hawaiians who are striving to perpetuate and emphasize the use of their language in the Legislature have, perhaps, overlooked the lesson of New Mexico's failure to get Statehood. One of the counts in the Beveridge report against the admission of New Mexico, one in the gravity of which the Senate concurred, was that Spanish was the language of the Legislature, of many of the courts, and of political addresses in campaigns. The Beveridge committee pointed out that no Territory can be Americanized so long as its official and political business is carried on, even partially, in an alien tongue, and that the want of Americanism constitutes an insuperable barrier to the advancement of a Territory to the rank enjoyed by States.

Having anticipated its rebuff, New Mexico decided, in the last political campaign, to choose only English-speaking officials, and now even the Legislature can answer, with one voice, to the national language test. Only by following this course, and living up to it, can the Territory hope to emerge from its outgrown swaddling clothes. It would amaze the people there to learn that Hawaiians, who also cherish Statehood aspirations, are taking the fatal course of insisting upon the use of their aboriginal tongue in the conduct of public business. No one knows better than they how useless it is to ask for Statehood in any other language than that which Americans speak.

WASTING TIME.

The Legislature, unfortunately for its reputation, is spending a great deal of the people's time and money in passing freak resolutions and searching for mare's nests. This is not for lack of legitimate business. There is plenty to do along the higher levels of public work. The County bill, Torrens system, liquor problem, reform of legal practice, changes in the embezzlement and building laws, and appropriation measures call for every minute of legislative time; yet we find the members turning from these duties of State to investigate Supt. Cooper's sidewalk and ask gratuitous questions of officials, some of whom are appointees of the President, and over whom the Legislature has no jurisdiction.

The sidewalk agitation is altogether ridiculous. Supt. Cooper paid for the job done by the Public Works Department at his place when the work was finished—paid a fair price out of his own pocket, something a committee of the Legislature could have found out in ten minutes. But some of the demagogues wanted to "investigate" and if possible to cast odium on Cooper. All they will achieve, however, is odium for themselves and a waste of valuable time for the taxpayers.

And the session is nearly half over with nothing in particular done. At this rate the Republican Legislature will soon be on a par, in public disrepute, with its discredited predecessor.

Editor Advertiser: I would like to appear in print, but you sometimes consider it my duty to publish my experiences and opinions, when they may benefit my adopted country. My opinion is that.

1. Potatoes cannot be raised as good and as cheap here as in California.
2. Pla can be imported cheaper than produced here.
3. Sisal I hope will pay.
But why not cultivate plants which guarantee a good return for all outlay and work, for instance:
1. Alligator pear on high lands.
2. Limes on middle lands.
3. Coconuts palms on beach lands.
4. Tobacco on suitable lands.
5. Vanilla on suitable lands.
6. Wine grapes on suitable lands.

All of these will pay, if properly managed, but the latter three products not only require planting and cutting, but skilful manipulation after the crop has been taken off. There is the weak point of diversified industries. We have no men here who are able to cultivate and prepare tobacco, wine, vanilla, etc. properly. It is not so important to import plants, as it is to bring experienced men for said business. I am confident that we can produce tobacco here of the Havana and wine of the Madeira and Oporto quality.

Chickens are the best destroyer of cut-worms in the country and other insects and will handsomely pay any planter even without reeding them much.

Alligator pears are as good as a banana and grow without any trouble (except in windy places).

I did not succeed with every plant mentioned above, on account of being unable to secure the services of an experienced man, who must be also intelligent and diligent.

Please excuse me for occupying so much of your valuable space, but I am interested in the welfare of Hawaii.

Yours truly,

MALUHIA.

One of the best uses to which the Territory could put money would be in the establishment of an agricultural school where experts in the production of tropical crops would teach anybody who wished to learn, all that is known about raising such products as are enumerated above and many more. Experts in fruit, vanilla, tobacco, sugar, pineapples, banana and cocoons culture, experts in dairying and chicken raising and in the analysis of soils, could find plenty to do in such a college, one of the adjuncts of which would be an experimental farm.

The old, old attack on the Board of Health was resumed in the House yesterday. When it began can be seen by an examination of the old files of the Advertiser. Sixteen years ago Ned Bush was after the Board and he had his predecessors. The whole difficulty is that the Board persists in opposing the large class in our mixed population which objects to sanitary measures of any kind and to the segregation of the lepers. If the malcontents had their way it would not be long before every port would quarantine against Honolulu and the inflow of tourists and investors would abruptly stop, but so long as the Board has its way, Honolulu will remain an attractive and safe city.

The Legislature would do well to go now with the Faaua springs proposition and with the Kaimuki scheme, until it gets an impartial estimate from experts of its own choice as to the value of the property. It takes a great deal of land and a great deal of water to be worth a quarter of a million dollars. By looking around, the Legislature may find that the Territory has enough land and water of its own to provide a reservoir of sufficient capacity and height above sea level to answer all the probable demands of Honolulu for long years to come.

The Kupihea resolution is, in itself, a peculiar sort of an affair at the best. It cannot be said to have any bearing upon the representation of the Territory, beyond the sending of a double quartet of singers, to be selected by Prince Kuhio, and their salaries and expenses to be fixed by the Governor. Beyond that it is vague, as was said of one of the resolutions from the same source by the Attorney General.

The provision for three commissioners, one to be appointed each by the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House reads all right as to the naming of the men, but there it stops. There is not a word as to their duties, excepting that they are to represent the Territory. There is nothing as to how they are to conduct their work, no suggestion as to their pay or expenses nor the organization of the commission, and in consequence, if the appropriation does pass, there will have to be an organization provided.

What is needed now is a realization of the necessities of the occasion. There must be a complete machine prepared if the exposition is to be of value to the Islands. There are few enough days left for the work of the session, and it remains for the business men of the Legislature to take up the matter and push it along to successful termination.

San Domingo, by its recurring revolutions, is putting itself in the way of the loss of its independence. Foreign interests are becoming so great in the West Indian island that armed uprisings, for the fun of the thing, cannot be tolerated. Before long Europe will be in a mood to ask the United States as the paramount power under the Monroe doctrine to either keep the peace or let some other power do it. Either contingency would mean the control of the administration of San Domingo by outsiders.

Charles B. Wilson, who has been appointed road overseer, is an active and useful Republican who understands the duties of the post and may be trusted to perform them with energy and good judgment. His appointment, while a fitting recognition of party work, was not solely made on that account. His executive fitness for the place he holds being of public knowledge.

grouping together in islands to the Whaling railroad project and to the proposed Hilo electric railroad.

The only time anything of the sort has been done in the Territory was in the interests of the Oahu Railway and Land Co., an enterprise which is so highly profitable that the exception simply takes the form of an extra dividend. The Territory has lost by it without meeting any crying need of the company. No such aid has been given—or, we believe, asked for—by the Rapid Transit Company, the Tramways Company, the Hilo railroad, the Kohala railroad, the Kona-Kau railroad or the Kahului railroad. If two of the new enterprises are to be freed from their share in the expenses of the common government, then all the new ones should be put on an equal footing. To help some and leave others out, three of the latter being roads in operation, and all having franchises, would be legislation of a very questionable sort.

The proposal is made the more doubtful by the fact that the counties, when they are organized, will need every cent they can get. They cannot afford to cut on the revenue which large corporate enterprises would naturally yield.

The home-coming of the Queen will be the 1000th of Congress is the fifth or sixth journey of the kind she has made. Experience is a dear teacher, and it is to be hoped, for her own sake, that the Queen has finally learned how useless it is to ask Congress for a gratuity. Claim agents and "jolly" Congressmen have often persuaded her otherwise, for reasons of their own, leaving her to bear her disappointment as well as she could in the end. Possibly they will urge her to come back next fall because of Kuhio's presence in Congress, but that could not possibly help her claim, the fact that Kuhio is her heir making it impossible assuming she had a chance anyway, for him to get her gratuity bill through the House.

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The use of electricity not only for lighting but also for industrial purposes is, he says, becoming more general, and several companies have been formed for the purpose of making use of the larger waterfalls throughout the country for the generation of electricity, the machinery being imported chiefly from the United States. The Electric Light Company of the City of Mexico has been unable to supply the demand for electricity for lighting purposes, and the extension of the electric tramway lines about the City of Mexico, has greatly increased the use of electricity.

The popularity of American goods is especially commented upon by the writer, who says that boots and shoes of American manufacture are now found all over the Republic, while in the City of Mexico four or five establishments have been opened for the express purpose of selling boots and shoes of American make only.

Commenting upon the growth of the import trade of Mexico, and especially the increasing proportion obtained by the United States, the writer of the report, Mr. Birkland, says: "However much the trade of Mexico increases, the share of the United Kingdom is always decreasing, partly for the reason that British manufacturers and merchants generally will not adopt more modern methods, and consequently what is lost to the United Kingdom is gain to some other country."

"Though of course the United States, on account of their proximity, are bound to possess the largest share, and the facilities for transportation being greater thence than from Europe, there does not seem to be any special reason why the trade from European countries, especially the United Kingdom, should not be more than it is, a fact that can be verified by the figures given in another part of this report. American merchants and manufacturers are ready to cater for the trade of Mexico, and their agents are continually travelling for the purpose of extending the sale of articles already known or are endeavouring by means of samples to open fields for new merchandise. Though articles of German manufacture are acknowledged to be of inferior quality, their style and finish are such that they can favorably compare with those of greater finish which cost more than twice as much. Another reason why German made goods find a better market here is from the fact that the makers are always ready to accept any suggestions made to them, either by their own agents or by clients, who are often more in touch with the requirements of the country."

Yet these are the facts about Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil. It is the cream of cod-liver oil, the richest and most digestible of foods. The food for weak stomachs. The food for thin bodies and thin blood.

But that's only half the story. Scott's Emulsion is also a good medicine. It gives new life and vigor to the whole system and especially to the lungs.

When the police raid the Bo-Canada street joint, as the Advertiser understands they will do at an early date, this paper proposes to print the names of all persons captured there, whether they are booked under aliases or not. Publicity is the best known remedy for the tendency habit.

The Supreme Court will sit today, Judge Galbraith having recovered from his illness.

The will of the late William Jarrett was filed for probate yesterday. He leaves an estate of \$10,000 to his widow and children.

S. M. Damon, et al, have filed suit in the circuit court against F. H. Redward, with F. M. Swartz as garnishee, to recover on a promissory note made in the sum of \$1,039.76.

(From Thursday's Daily)

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

Theodore Richards, who has been visiting Denver, is en route home.

J. A. Scott of Hilo was a visitor at the Senate session yesterday afternoon.

Dr. C. H. Daniels, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Missions, is spending the week at Hilo and will return in time to supply the pulpit at Central Union church on Sunday, and to attend the meeting of the Oahu Evangelical Association to be held on Wednesday, at Waialua.

Physicians say that there is a new epidemic of dengue fever in the city.

Superintendent Cooper has returned from Waimanao, where he went to inspect some proposed road improvements.

Wm. Shaw Bowen, a journalist who came here in 1893 and with H. M. Sewall tried to get the Queen to give up her fight, has just been appointed consul at Guayaquil.

The plaintiff rested yesterday in the case of J. D. Spreckels & Co. vs. the Neyland. The entire day was taken up with the hearing of the testimony taken before Commissioner Gill.

A return was made yesterday in the circuit court of the papers in the suit of the Territory vs. Wray Taylor, no service having been made. The suit is for \$1,016, brought by Lorin Andrews as trustee for 4,812 Chinese.

Cotton manufacture in Mexico, he says, is not as active as formerly. The number of cotton factories in the Republic increased in late years to such an extent and the product of those already in existence so increased that with the opening up of new establishments fitted with modern machinery the market has become overstocked and several of the older factories have had to stop work and in many cases close entirely, a state of things which will continue until the existing stocks of cotton goods are very much reduced. Nevertheless cotton goods form one of the principal items in the imports of Mexico.

The use of electricity not only for lighting but also for industrial purposes is, he says, becoming more general, and several companies have been formed for the purpose of making use of the larger waterfalls throughout the country for the generation of electricity, the machinery being imported chiefly from the United States. The Electric Light Company of the City of Mexico has been unable to supply the demand for electricity for lighting purposes, and the extension of the electric tramway lines about the City of Mexico, has greatly increased the use of electricity.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., ASTA.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the
Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke, President;
P. C. Jones, Vice President;
C. H. Cooke, Cashier;
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier;
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom
May, F. W. Macfarlane, H. D. Tenney,
J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pamphlet, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

WATC


The Timekeeping King

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with jewel movement for \$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at

\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

**ROAD AROUND
THE BIG ISLAND**

It is now possible for one to take a team and drive completely around the Island of Hawaii, the great work of building the belt road having been completed last week. The broken spots, being some four miles at Huelo or Maguire's, and across on the Low contract, have been finished.

The road around the Island of Hawaii is one of the greatest of the projects which has been undertaken by the government, and gives to the prospective counties of that island a great start in life. Altogether, the drive from Hilo by way of the Volcano and Kona, through Waimea and the Hamakua coast, is 211 miles long, and while there is a stretch where the road is not of the best, still it is possible to make the trip for the entire distance by carriage.

The distances on such a ride would be as follows: From Hilo to the Volcano, 11 miles; Honaupo, 22; to Kealakekua Bay, 46; to Kailua, 12; to Puuanahoa mountain, 17; to Waimea, 16; to Kukuhiva, 10; to Huelo, 20; to Laupahoehoe, 2; to Kona. There are some stretches of road in this length. For instance, from the Volcano to the Hamakua coast, but it is to be noted that the road is not at all upon the Hamakua coast, but there is a stretch where the road is not of the best, still it is possible to make the trip for the entire distance by carriage.

The opening of the road has been a great success, and the opening of its belt road has been a great success. We are certain to find the road highly pleasing to all.

Agents for Hawaii Territory.

ROOSEVELT'S TRIP TITLE OF TRAVEL OF PAUOA

Their Character Is Described by Booth.

Honolulu, March 25, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: In your paper of yesterday morning appeared an article signed "Citizen and Taxpayer" treating of the water supply of the Pauoa Valley and while an article to which a man ashamed to sign his own name carries no weight with the thinking reader, there are some who might be misled thereby and in refutation of his figures it is only necessary to publish the report of the engineers on the supply and of the Government Chemist on the quality. These reports are attached hereto and will be recognized as authentic.

C. W. BOOTH.

MEASUREMENT OF WATER IN PAUOA VALLEY.

Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 15th, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

Measurement taken at the mouth of two perpetual streams, the source of which are two springs at an elevation of between 550 and 600 feet, situated in Pauoa Valley, about two miles marks of the terminus of the Pacific Heights Railroad. These springs are not affected by a lack of rainfall, give an output of 850,000 gallons in 24 hours, and by developing could be increased by conservative estimate to ten times this amount.

Measurement taken from a stream at an elevation of 250 feet in the same valley, but lower down, the source of which stream is several small springs, gives an output of 250,000 gallons per hour.

These springs are all located in Pauoa Valley, which is a natural watershed and would be a valuable reservoir site for the Government.

Very truly,
GRIMWOOD, RICHARDSON & HOLLOWAY, LTD.

Per Richardson.

EXTRACT FROM ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM PAUOA VALLEY SAMPLES TAKEN FEBRUARY 23, 1902, BY E. C. SHOREY—ANALYSIS MADE FOR MR. C. W. BOOTH.

The Nuuanu water while it contains less total solids than the waters from Pauoa, contains a large amount of albumin ammonia and this in connection with the presence of nitrates indicates rather serious organic contamination.

I am yours, Very truly,
C. B. WOOD, M. D.

It should be said in this connection that water from Nuuanu valley varies greatly according to the amount of rainfall, surface wash, etc.

The samples from Beretania street and Palama both contain a larger amount of solid matter in solution than do the waters from Pauoa, and in each case more than one-half is made up of chlorides.

The interpretation of the analysis of the two samples from Pauoa may be stated as follows:

1. The waters are organically as pure as it is possible for natural water to be.

2. They contain less mineral matter than the artesian waters here, and this mineral matter is less objectionable in quality than that usually present in artesian water.

3. The difference between the two samples is slight and is such as can be accounted for by difference in location and surroundings of the springs. On comparison of these two samples of water with the two present sources of supply for the city, viz: artesian water and storage reservoirs of rain water, there is absolutely no question that so far as quality goes the Pauoa water examined is much superior to either.

It is superior to Nuuanu Valley or any storage water because free from organic impurities. It is true that filtration of Nuuanu water will greatly improve it and the value of a filtration plant for that water so long as it is used cannot be overestimated; but it is much better to use if possible a water that does not require filtering. Water filtration will render fit for use a water which could not otherwise be used, but such filtration does not remove absolutely all germs, e. g. typhoid, and a filtered surface water can never be absolutely safe as regards water carried diseases, while a spring water with the source properly protected is so.

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year.

This disease is very apt to be severe and if allowed to run its course, is liable to cause serious trouble. The best treatment for influenza is to remain quiet and take Chamberlain's Remedy. This medicine gives great relief and if used as directed will cure all dangerous cases of the disease.

The system is a little fatigued and hence quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Grimbling Will Cease if Honolulu People Follow This Advice.

Backache is the first grimbling warning.

The kidneys give it, if you heed it not.

Look out for trouble, it will surely come.

Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only.

They cure every form of kidney ill.

The experience of Honolulu people proves this.

Here's a case in point.

Mr. F. Metcalf, of this city, gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, failing in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell), I procured at the Hollister Drug Co. some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Nevadan Case.

The hearing of the Nevadan case was continued yesterday. Captain Olsson of the Fearless was on the stand for the greater part of the day. An evening session was held, at which the plaintiff's case was practically concluded.

The plaintiff has introduced in evidence two models showing the relative positions of the freighter and the tug, and with a tow line between.

The questions of amount of water, availability, elevation of source, character of surroundings of springs are questions for the engineer rather than the chemist.

(Signed) EDMUND C. SHOREY,
Chemist, Hawaii Territory.
Honolulu, Feb. 26th, 1903.
Mr. C. W. Booth, Honolulu.

Honolulu, T. H., March 23rd, 1903.

Mr. C. W. Booth.

Dear Sir: In response to your request for an opinion regarding the water from your springs in Pauoa Valley, allow me to state that after personal inspection of the springs and their surroundings, an examination of specimens of water taken from them and more especially after reading the report of Mr. E. C. Shorey and his analysis of the water, I take pleasure in recommending the water as an unusually pure and wholesome natural water for drinking or other domestic purposes.

I am yours, Very truly,

C. B. WOOD, M. D.

FOR WEAK NERVES.

"The battle of life to-day is not fought with the muscles but with the nervous system," so says Sir J. Orichton Browne, a high medical authority. Another authority, the late Dr. J. M. Petherill, adds, "The more the digestion weakens and the liver and kidneys become inactive and sluggish, the more the blood becomes laden with waste matters, causing many disorders; among them gout, rheumatism, heart trouble, asthma and prostration of the nerves. A strong set of nerves, a set to work with, a set to enable you to stand the world's battles and collisions without breaking down, must be a well-nourished set of nerves; and well-fed nerves have got to be part and parcel of a strong, well-fed body. That is the idea; and how then are weak people going to obtain the strength and the assimilating power which lies behind it? By using

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a remedy known all over the world as the most genuine and quick acting of food-tonics and blood purifiers. You will search far for a case of debility—no matter what the ultimate cause—which this modern and scientific medicine cannot at once relieve and cure. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Edward Clark says:

"From a long experience in the use of cod liver oil, I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard your preparation the best one on the market." It cannot fail, and is beneficial from the first dose.

Guaranteed to increase weight and renew strength. If hard to please, try it. Genuine is sold by all chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritation, clears the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Hair.

Containing of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the tickled cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly stop itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A small box is often sufficient to cure the severest humor, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Agent: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa: Depot: LESSON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER LTD., Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

A PROCLAMATION

ALL HAIL!

PRIMO BOCK BEER

The great spring tonic
is on draught and in
bottle everywhere. Drink
often before the supply
is all gone.

Brewery Telephone 341.

COUNTY BILL IS READY FOR REPORT

REAL ESTATE
TRANSACTIONS

The House Committee on County Bill should be able to close up its report today and present it to the House immediately. The work of consideration has been finished and the amendments to the bill are neither many nor radical.

As the amended bill now stands the alterations which are momentous are four in number. These are the incorporation of the Kauai school bill, as introduced into the House as a supplemental act by Kellino, into the County bill to replace the provision for Territorial control of the Department of Public Instruction, the provision placing district magistrates and road boards under the control of the county supervisors, and providing that the supervisors are to be elected from districts or wards. These districts are variously divided. On this island for instance the district east of Nuuanu street is given three supervisors, from Nuuanu street to Moanalua two, and the outer districts two. On Maui Wailuku has two and each of the other districts one.

The county of West Hawaii is wiped out and its name made Kanapuna, with Hamakua substituted for Kau, in the constituency, and the county seat placed at Waimea.

The other changes are minor ones and will not cause fights on the floor; though the school matter and the alteration in the district magistrates and road boards may raise some little discussion and cause division of the vote. The House may not attempt to consider the bill until that of the Senate has been sent down, so that there may be speedy action had.

The committee which has been investigating the Kaliihi Detention Camp will report this morning favoring the consideration of the Vida bill providing for the erection of an almshouse from the camp, in committee of the whole house, as there are several opinions as to the proper future of the camp.

The committee which is investigating the Rapid Transit Company will meet this morning to hear the evidence of the officials of the company.

RECORDED MARCH 10.

First Bank of Hilo Ltd. to G. S. McKeon; Rel: 47-106 acres land, Volcano road, Hilo, Hawaii; \$4,000. B 22, p 42. Dated Nov. 12, 1902.

K. Kahne to Lee Yung; L. & 1/2 acres of Gr 316, Nahiku, Maui; 10 yrs at \$10. B 26, p 49. Dated Oct. 17, 1902.

J. C. McCandless and wife to Hava Electric Co. Ltd.; D; Explorade lots 12, 13, 14 and 15, Gr 450, cor Haleakala and Kihuna st., Honolulu; \$30,000. B 26, p 52. Dated Mar. 9, 1902.

K. Kahne to Hamakua Mill Co.; L; 4 acres of R. P. 155, Pohakupua, N. Hilo, Hawaii; 4 yrs at \$1 per acre per an. B 26, p 51. Dated Mar. 2, 1902.

Peter C. Jones Ltd. to Herbert & Humphreys; Rel: 769 sq ft land, Aikau St., Honolulu; \$15,000. B 26, p 52. Dated Mar. 6, 1902.

Goo Herbert et al. to L. B. Kerr & Co. Ltd.; D; 769 sq ft land, Aikau St., Honolulu; \$10,000. B 26, p 51. Dated Mar. 1, 1902.

W. M. Campbell to J. D. Jewell; D; lot 2, B. Pawas tract, Honolulu; \$2,000. B 26, p 52. Dated Feb. 11, 1902.

Tom Yong to Y. Abo et al.; B; int to livery and lodging house business of Y. Abo & Co., cor Vineyard and River st., also int in Bidihi, 2 houses and 5 houses; B 26, p 53. Dated Mar. 9, 1902.

